THE FIRST MEETING

Welcomed by the Governor. Mayor and President Simon.

WRIGHT OF CALIFORNIA PRESIDED

Rules of Proceeding-The Latest From the Committee on Besolutions-Matters of General Interest.

Salt Lake city was honored by the assembling here at high noon yesterday of men the entire west could produce.

The night and morning trains had been filling the city with delegates and their accompanying friends, and all the forenoon was taken up with the necessary caucusing for the initial work.

At the mid-day hour the delegates began to crowd the Exposition building while strains from the Prove band awakened the old hall to life with popular melodies, not the least interesting being a medley including all of the favorite strains from the THE HALL

was beautifully decorated; the main auditorium being set apart for delegates, while in the galleries and on either side was ample space for visitors.

The California delegation was the first to take seats and among their large body could be seen the commanding figure of John P. Irish, late editor of the San Francisco Alta, Hon. M. M. Estee, the well known author and possible United States Senator from the golden state, and C. C. Wright, their chairman.

The entire Utah delegation, particularly from Salt Lake, was busy acting as a general committee on reception and information. Colonel John W. Donnellan in his thest fitting Prince Albert was to be seet with at every turn and easily but firmly

with at every turn and easily but firmly directed the proliminaries. Our executives, the governor, mayor and president of the chamber of commerce, on whose shoulders had been placed the duty of greeting the guests, paced the floor with auxiously

cuests, pased the floor with auxiously in-terested faces. A few ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

The press, in addition to the home papers, was well and ably represented.

The president's table was decorated with two elegant boquets.

At 12:30 Colenel John W. Donnelian, chairman of the joint committees,

CALLED THE CONGRESS TO ORDER.

and asked the secretary, F. K. Gillespie, to road the call issued by Governor A. L. Thomas to the executives of the several states and territories of the west. At the conclusion of this reading the chairman in-troduced Figs. A. L. Thomas, governor of Utah, who welcomed the delegates in the following lengthy speech: THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Irrigation Congress: It is my pleasant duty on behalf of the people of the territory of Utah to give you a cordia welcome and to express their thanks and ap-promation of the patriotic sense of duty which

come, enter-time a discussion of the important analysis of the subject of the history and development of trigations, are of the subject sailties indeed in the call.

The practical part of the questions and to the basis of several papers that have been prepared for your information. I can only roler briefly to the practical part of the question and to the subjects entire the country of the practical part of the question and to the basis of several papers that have been prepared for your information. I can only roler briefly to the practical part of the question and to the subjects can menure in the calling as irrigation congruent was first their would be a special times in holding it in the great Sait Lake valley, where, in 184, and the subjects entire the country, as a place of human habitation of the soil by irrigation was commenced by Morning, sate place of human habitation of the country, as a place of human habitation. This is the condition of the was the country, as a place of human habitation of the work of the country, as a place of human habitation of the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country and the country, as a place of human habitation and the country, as a place of human habitation of the was the country that the propose to make the propose to the country, and the propose to the country that the propose to the country that the propose to the country that the propose to the country tha mountain streams. In the Dakotas an extensive system of irrigation has been developed by water from artesian wells. It was fitting therefore, in a business as well as a historical scene, that the first great congress hed by the western people to consider the important subject of irrigation should assemble in the Salt Luke valley in Utah.

The congress is called for the purpose of hastening the reclamation of arabic arid lands, as far as possible, and for the purpose of petitioning Congress to code to the states, and territories the arid lands within their borders, for the purpose. First, of reclaiming the same, second, in aid of the public schools, and third, for such other public purpose as the legislative

for such other public purpose as the legislative assemblies of the states and territories may

respectively determine.

The call has awaicened national interest in the subject of irrigation. The reclamation in the large portion of the west is a subject of absorbing interest to the people. The call seems to have struck a popular abord and the response has been most hearty; indeed almost asserting.

inalimous. I believe that this congress will be a great aducator. But few people in the east have an adequate like as the physical condition of the western country; or of the amount of capital that is necessary to be expended; or of that difficulties to be overcome before waits can be that is processary to be expended; or or the dif-dictation to be overcome before water can be successfully diverted from the rapidly flowing mountain streams for purposes of irrigation. These streams some of which are not perennial, have their source in the hearts of the great mountain ranges, and are fed by the know de-posited on the mountain creats and in the deep recesses of the caffons in the winter time. Many of these streams cut deep and enter the valleys in below the upper levels. In order to bring the water out on the higher lands, it is necessary to commence the work of diversion far tack in the caffon and make a way for it along the rocky mountain side. When the val-ley is reached other serious difficulties are met. The valler, which appeared to the eye to be so uniformly level, is found to be intersected by a net work of furrows and ravines, made by the ley is reached other serious difficulties are met. The valler, which appeared to the eye to be so uniformly level, is found to be intersected by a net work of furrows and ravines, made by the rainfall and moiting snows of spring-time. When the ditch is completed, unless the work be of an extensive character, the amount of water furnished is only sufficient to irrigate a limited area because in these arid regions, the supply is rapidly diminished by absorption and excessive evaporation. If a canal be constructed sufficient to reclaim a large area snother formidashe difficulty is met; the water supply cannot be depended upon. In the spring time the snow melts rapidly and the flow of water being beyond the demand, the surplus water runs to waste. As the warm season advances the supply gradually decreases until, in the summer season, when the water is most unceded, unless the stream is very large, which is not often the case, the supply plaits altogether, or he so much reduced as to be practically valueless for purposes of irrigation. The building of large canals is therefore naciess in many cases, unless some provision be made for storing the water which now runs to waste. The building of large canals is therefore naciess in many cases, unless some provision be made for storing the water which now runs to waste. The building of large storage reservoirs is the remody proposed, to be placed in the cations and other places specially adapted for the purpose. I believe no one will question the statement that buil little public land is left and in but few localities for which water can be obtained without great expense.

Members of the Irrigation Congress:

of few localities for which water can be ob-sized without great expense.
It seems, then, if the growth of the western marry is to depend upon the settlement of the oblic innis, a stationary period has been eached, unless some intelligent and immediate ction be taken, looking to the increase of the action is taken, looking to the increase of the water supply. There may be some persons inciding to unust the statement that a stationary period has been reached and who will point to the recent phenomenal grown in certain localities as evidence to the contrary. There has been a rapid growth in places where great commercial activity prevails caused by the building of railroads, the development of the mining industry and other industrial causes, and which will probably continue for some time to come in Utah, the faceral census will show that in the purely agricultural counties, with some exceptions, the growth has been very alow. The truth is that Utah, rich as she is in all that can make a state great and prosperous, has been has been had been the beautiful that can make a state great and prosperous, has been had been send that the can make a state great and prosperous, has been sending away thousands of her people to the prore spursely settled states and territories. The hive has been swarming for many years.

fornia, Colonel John W. Donnellan was unanimously selected to preside, and on motion of Hon. Pistt Rogers, of Denver, F. K. Gillespie was made temporary scoreciding to what purposes such donations shall be applied.

The call indicates that there may be other purposes to which a part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the public lands may be applied. I will not attempt to mention them here nor to present their claims. I will remark, incidentally, however, that in the mountain regions the settlements are found in valleys which are often remote from each other. The highways connecting these settlements often rin over mountain tops and are difficult and costly to construct and maintain. Some of these public roads stretch out for hundreds of miles and reach into the adjacent states and territories. In the early years of the government public lands were donated in aid of such onterprises. The public spirited and energetic men who force their way over rugged mountain tops and make paths which are used by those who follow after them, should be as much entitled to aid as were the men who built highways in other sections under more favorable conditions.

I will also remark, that the question of pre-

accumittee consisting of one member from cach state and territory be selected to con-atitute the several committees on (1) cre-dentials, (2) permanent organization, and (3) rules and order of business, which was unanimously agreed to, and after a short intermission, the following appointments were announced by the several delegations: COMMITTEES.

On Credentials—W. S. Green, California; C. W. Sanborn, Colorado; M. A. Kurtz, Idaho; J. W. Stubba, Kansas; O. F. Goddard, Montana; J. H. Abbott, Nebraska; E. H. Wengor, New Mexico; O. H. Sprout, Nevada; W. J. Snodgrass, Oregon; W. H. Westfall, Texas; W. N. Dusenberry, Utah; F. Chattorton, Wyoming.

On Permanent Organization—J. R. Me-Donald, California; W. E. Alexander, Colorado; J. W. Jones, Idaho; V. H. Grinsted, Kansas; W. Sutherland, Montana; J. B. Erlon, Nebraska; R. L. Fulton, Nevada; W. H. Poore, New Mexico; J. B. Huntington, Oregon; Morgan Jones, Texas; O. J. Hollister, Utab; De Forest Richards, Wyoming. On Credentials-W. S. Green, California

Richards, Wyoming. On Rules and Order of Business-W. H.

much entitled to aid as were the men who built highways in other sections under more favorable conditions.

I will also remark, that the question of preserving the great grating ranges which now furnish nutritious tood for hundreds of thousands of castle and sheep, is one of transcendent importance. The people of all of the country are interested in preserving this important source of food supply. Under the present conditions, these lands are rapidly depreciating in value. If those lands could be sold in tracts of limited area, under carefully guarded provisions of law, their value would be greatly increased and they would become, as they ought to be now, a source of rev. nue to the states and territories in which they are stimated.

There is another view of the proposition to case the pubble lands which is worthy of consideration. From all that I can learn, accepting the reports made to the committee on satistics appointed by the Utah delegation in this congress, the total area of land that can be brought under cultivation in Utah will not exceed 1.3% (so acres, or about 4 per cent, of the total area of 5.6%), (50) acres. About fifty million acres can never be used except a portion suitable for graning purposes only. The total area of indicated and twenty thousand acres, and the settlers upon these cultivated lands have to bear the burded and twenty thousand acres, and the settlers upon these cultivated lands have to be at the burded and twenty thousand property of the burden. I am aware that this has onen the experience of all the states when in a territorial condition, but there is this important fact to be considered that in the case of the majority of the burden, I am aware that this has learning that the has considered that in the case of the majority of the burden. I was aware that this has learning the territorial condition, but there is this important fact to be considered that in the case of the majority of the ware the burden of supporting the territorial condition, but there is this important fact t On Rules and Order of Business—W. H.
Mills, California; W. W. Pardee, Colorado;
E. C. Heifrich, Idaho; C. S. Triplett,
Kansas; O. B. Chisholm, Montana; J. D.
Graves, Nobraska; New
Mexico; C. W. Irish, Novada; Henry
Blockman, Oregon; Texas; J.
C. Armstrong, Utah; William Hinton,
Wyoming.
Upon the announcement being completed
the following communication was read:

To the Chairman and Delogates:
Your committee on permanent organization and order of business begieve to recommend as officers of this convention, a president, a vice-president for each state and territory, a

The area of the land of unsurpassed fertility hat could by these means be rendered available, would furnish confortable and happy homes for a mighty population. There are few places more inviting than the well cultivated valleys of the west and the government can render its people no greater service than to assist in a material way in reclaiming every acre possible. The policy of the government has been, not to regard the lands as a source of profit but as lands held in trust for the common good. It has pursied the generous policy of aiding in the settlement of the lands and has regarded the question of revenue to be derived from the sale as a minor consideration. I believe the message which the people of the arid region desire to send to the Congress of the United States is give us the necessary aid and "we will open rivers in high places and fountains in the midst of the valleys," and make the west the "crowning land" of our country.

But, gentlemen, in my earnestness that something of good may come from this congress. I have wandered from my purpose, which was but to cordinally welcome you, in the name of all of the people of Utah, to extend to you such hospitalities as we can offer and to express the hope that the conclusions you reach may attain to a dignity and wisdom which will command the national attention.

The address was frequently applauded and at the close "the freedom of the city" was extended by Hon. George M. Scott, our mayor, in the following fitting words, that were heartfly received: iowing:

For president—C. C. Wright, California,
Vice-presidents—J. W. S. elton, Oregon; D.
H. Wenger, New Mexico, W. F. Foley, Ney
Tada: W. A. Clark, Montana; J. W. Gregory,
Kansses; J. R. McDonald, California; W. S. Me
Cornick, Utah; W. H. Wesifall, Texas; C. H.
Sanborn, Colorado; J. W. Jones, Ianho; E. A.
Slack, Wyoming; John McCall, Nebraska.

Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Utah. Assistants
G. A. Robethan, Idaho; Robert Morris, Wyoming.

The vice-presidents an invited to the platform.

ON RESOLUTION.

Sergeant at arms Colonel Nicholas Treweek, (Signed) V. H. GRINSTEAD, O. J. HOLLISTER, secretary.

On motion adopted. OHDER OF BUSINESS.

To the chairman and members: Respectfully recommend: 1—Report of committee on credentials. 2—Report of committee on permanent organ-

2—Report of committee on permanent organization.

5—The sessions of this convention shall be from 9 a.m to 11:3) a.m. and from 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and night sessions shall be held as the exigencies of the proceedings may require.

4—Statement by the permanent chairman of the object of this convention.

5—Appointment of committee on platform and resolutions of executive committee vested with power to carry into effect the declarations of this convention in such manner as the committee may determine.

7—Appointment of committee to memorialize (Congress on behalf of the objects of this convention).

Members of the Irrigation Congress:

GENTIEMEN - Our governor has welcomed you in behalf of the whole territors and in the interest of that great belt of our country, known as the arid region.

I am pleased to add the special welcome of Sait Lake city, and to assure you our citizens are gratified that your convention is held in their city.

No place in the United States can have a deeper interest in your deliberations and in the subjects you will disease. In the narrow of the complete of the control of the city.

No piace in the United States can have a deeper interest in your deliberations and in the subjects you will discuss. In the parts of the country where the rainfall is timely and abundant, the people cannot appreciate the controlling importance of the subject of irrigation, liers, the experience of the people has taught them its importance, and they have learned the beneficial results that may be attained by it. Here, the old settlers can show some of the first irrigation diches made in Ulah. You can see our city and vailey, and the contrast between the lands under irrigation and lands equally as good, which have not been irrigated; and this contrast will show how dependent our prosperity in the way of agriculture is upon the diversion of our waters from their natural channels, and their distribution over lands otherwise too arid for successful times.

Irrigation is almost as vital to successful agriculture in these intermentals receives as the circulation of the blood to the living organization.

With these object lessons before your eyes.

In the case of the great west the vesters problem of the problem o my with the sense of the constructions and the sense of the conclusion of the convention the delegation of the configuration with the sense of the configuration with the committee on memorial to configuration have been developed in the various states and territories, which are serving a very good purpose, and which have met the great end of developing large argas of territory so as to make them worth millions where formerly they were write hout thousands; but this is comparatively a new movement. It has no forcumer, it is an entirely new movement in many respects. In the irritories we have movement in many respects. In the irritories to the states and territories as and to corporations the right to go to the various strates and territories. It means more. In the states and territories is as and to corporations the right to go to the various strates and territories. It means more. In the states and territories is there has been granted to individuals as as been developed in the various states and territories. It means more. In the states and territories to individuals as and to corporations the right to go to the various states and territories to the states and territories as and to corporations the right to go to the various states and territories to the states and territories to individuals as and to corporations the right to go to the various states and territories benefited in the form of federal account of the committee on resolutions are commentated to that the states and territories to individuals as and to corporations the right to go to the various states and territories to the states and territories to the states and territories to the states and territories to individuals as an analysis of the committee on resolutions are the following topics:

1-Should such density of the developing the states

States government with respect to the arid lands within these states and territories. But the state and territories of the property of the pro

gation of these arid public lands of the states and territories.

There must first then be this recommendation to the general government as to the policy to be pursued by it; as to the manner in which this cession of public lands may be made, if at all; and there may be difficulty in convincing the Congress of the United States that this policy of ceding to the states and territories these public lands within the various states and territories, that may work such magnitude, is the best policy. That is something that this convention ought to consider maturely, because the subject when presented there will be presented to men who have never given it any thought whatever or hearly so. There are some of course from this coast who have given it misture consideration, but there are others who have never given it the stightest consideration; but there are others who have never given it the stightest consideration; and when it comes to the proposition of

CEDING SO MANY MILLIONS OF ACRES to the various states and territories it may meet with determined opposition. It seems to me then the plan to be made and carried out, and the course to be pursued with reference to these arid lands, when it comes to the point of their being ceded to the various states and territories, ought to be very maturely considered, and those who may have this subject in hand and who may go before the Congress of the United States with this proposition and seek to have it carried out in accordance with the views of this congress, it seems to me have a very important work in hand and one in the preparation of which they ought to have the advise of this congress after the majurest consideration and deliberation. Now that is the first step to be taken. to the various states and territories it ma

viction, we believe that to be true. It will not be necessary for us to discuss the proposition as to the benefits of irrigation. We all came here convinced of its superiative benefit to the country, and we are therefore prepared to go on from that step to consider the ways and means by weight it may be best accordished.

from that step to consider the ways and means by weight it may be best accomplished. Now, it seems to me that right here at the very basis of our work, after we dispose of the proposition, if we can do so, of how best to ad-ise the general government with respect to these lands, there comes up the further im-portant question, and one which ought to be considered to some extent at least by this con-gress, of

HOW BEST TO IRRIGATE THESE LANDS. How hest to devise a system that may be successfully applied in the development of these
lands by irrigation. It seems to me that this
is one of the imp riant features which might
well be considered by this congress.

I think you will not expect an extended
speech from me at this time. This honor came
entirely unexpected and without solicitation I
assuse you, and while I have not had much experience governing the deliberations of hodies
like this, I shall crave your indulgence and
your assistance as we proceed with the work of
this congress and hope that we may got along
harmoniously and successfully with the great
work before us. I thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

lowing members named: John P. Irish, California; Platt Rogers, Colorado; A. W. Hager, Idaho; J. W. Gregory, Kansas; A. C. Botkin, Montana; James Stevenson, Nebraska; F. G. Newlands, Nevada; W. H. Poore, New Mexico; J. F. Johnson, Oregon; Mergan Jones, Texas; C. C. Goodwin, Utah; Edwood Mead, Wyoming.
On motion of Mr. Irish, of California, appointment of the committees mentioned in the sixth and seventh order of business was postponed till later in the session. Ho

vested with power to carry into effect ind de-clarations of this convention in such manner as the committee to memorialize Congress on behalf of the objects of this convention.

—Your committee respectfully suggests the adoption of the following resolution for the government of this convention:

—Resolved, That no subject not cognate with the objects for which this congress has been called shall be considered, and that no resolution to the committee of the companion of the convention:

—Resolved, That when resolutions are offered to the committee on resolutions.

—It is pavor of Kansas—Mr. Chairman, I will move that any member of this conwention.

—Arthur D. Foote of Boiss City, civil engenery there of the New York canal and Phillys
canal, large irrigating works, is at the
Kautsford.

State Senator Underwood, Mr. Galloway,
for the convention in the city.

Calliornia Delegation.

Hon. M. Estee was chosen pormato see the practical men allowed to give
their voices that know something about
this business. It is very nice for these men and this contrast will show how dependent our contrast of the contrast will show how dependent our city and the contrast will show how dependent our city and the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city city of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the should be contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the should be contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the should be contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the should be contrast will show how dependent our city developed of the should be contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show how developed the contrast will show how dependent our city will be contrast will show the contrast will show how dependent our city developed the contrast will show the contrast will show the contrast will show the contrast will show the city of the contrast will s

be difficulty in convincing United States that this e states and territories thin the various states and work such magnitude, is it is something that this offworks. They have nearly thirty miles on the construction of works. They have nearly thirty miles on the construction of works.

struction.
The Maderia, lying in Fresno county, con-

law of California.

The supreme court of the state has ren is an intimate acquaintance of Hon. passed upon the constitutionality of the district law in four different cases and de-

clared it constitutional in all its provisions.

Oregon Delegates.

senator from Morrow, Grant and Harvey esies. sonator from Morrow, Grant and Harvey counties, was elected on the Democratic ticket in June, 1890. He has been mayor of Hepner for four terms. He is one of the members from Oregon to the National Democratic clubs, which meets in Washington on the call of the chairman, Channeey F. Black.

Ex-State Senator J. H. Hamilton, from Hamilton county.

C. Botkin, Montana; James Stevenson, Nebraska; F. G. Newlands, Nevada; W. H. Poore, New Mexico; J. F. Johnson, Oregon; Mergan Jones, Texas; C. C. Goodwin, Utah; Edwood Mesd, Wyoming.
On motion of Mr. Irish, of California, appointment of the committees mentioned in the sixth and seventh order of business was postponed till later in the session. Hothen moved an adjournment.

IN FAVOR OF PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.
Mr. Gregory, of Kansas—Mr. Chairman, I will move that any member of this congress who has a resolution or a matter which he wishes to present to this congress for its consideration do how present it that it may be read by the secretary and referred to the committee on resolutions.

m the Traver canal, a large scheme for irrigating Tuliare country.

Tyler Beach, of San Jose, is proprietor of the St. James hotel, a very wealthy man, now erecting a large block of buildings in that city.

Alex. Badlam is a pioneer citizen of California and has extensive irrigation investments in the state.

Isanc Trumbo, formerly of this city, is now one of San Francisco's foremost millionaires, having large investments both in city and country property.

Testinapay's quotations.

lionaires, having large investments both in city and country property.

William H. Millis, editor of the Sacramento Union, has been land agent of the Union Pacific for twenty-one years. He is the vice-president of the state board of trade and for nine years was a Yosemite commissioner.

P. Y. Baker was elected sergeant-at-arms of the delegation on account of his soldierly qualities and his ability to outsing any mem er of the delegation.

J. W. Mance is president of the California State Association of irrigaton, and was chosen secretary of the delegation at Monday's meeting.

Judge V. H. Grinstead, of Dighton, has day last year, \$070,285.

been prominent in Kansas politics.

bourns to produce rain on October 1.

Interest (C. Chisholm, Montana; J. D. Graves, Nobraska; Nobraska;

Nevada-Among the foremost of delegates present s Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the father Prominent among Oregon's representation of the free coinage silver bill in Congress. tives is J. B. Huntington, who has been the register of the United States land of fice at Barnes ever since the office was established. Huntington, on the Short Line, was named after him.

Hon. Henry Blackman, joint state the poured out a flood of abuse upon Senator John Sherman and his money heresting in the first strong a good tumbler full down his throat, he then poured out a flood of abuse upon Senator John Sherman and his money heresting.

WYOMING VOTES TO CEDE.

Idaho and California Will Support the

Reference governing the demonstration for the control of the state of this, I shoul crave your indulgence and four assistance as we proceed with the work of this congress and hope that we may got along harmoniously and successfully with the great work before us. I thank you gentlemen. [Ap platter]

The vice-presidents and secretaries were invited to the platform.

On resolutions.

Mr. Badlam, of California, moved that the appointment of a committee on resolutions consisting of one from each state and the reprison of the suppointment of a committee on resolutions consisting of one from each state and the reprisory, which was agreed to, and the following members named: John P. Irish, lowing delegation arose, vot-

Great Irrigation Works.

J. M. Jones is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Boise and Nampa canal, a canal whose main ditches are over a hundred miles long, with 125 miles of laterals. It commences five miles east of Boise, extends through the Boise valley into the Deer flats, south west of Nampa. They are Knutsford.

State Senator Underwood, Mr. Galloway, from Welser and Jones, of Nampa are also in the city.

California Delegation.

Hon. M. M. Estee was chosen permanent that manner that manner that convention for that distinction. He entire convention for that distinction. He is one of the leading lawyers of California, and on extensive vinticulturist, having 600

Nebraska Delegation.

Among the Nebraska delegation J. B. Erion, managing editor of the Weekly Republican, cuts a big figure.

There are also present J. Stephenson, of Omaba, a contractor of some importance; J. D. Graves, of Falis City; J. H. Abbott, of Kimball, and E. E. Leech and J. H. Mc-Call of Leyington. Call, of Lexington.

Cotorado Men-

The Yankee shaven face of Mayor Rogers, of Denver, is really very pleasing and docile to behold, and how such a man could carry the 'wards' is a caution.
S. Allen Long is a capitalist and real estate owner. He prides himself in being the first man to grow trees in Colorado without Irrigation.
T. C. Heury, who built more miles of ditch than any man in Colorado, is also

PENSACOLA, Sept. 15 .- Ex-Congressman C. H. M. Davidson, has been appointed United States Senator by the governor, to succeed Call.

At the Herald Office.

New and Complete Outlit. First-class

in the Traver canal, a large-scheme for irrigating Tulare county. Tyler Beach, of San Jose is proprietor MINES AND MINING

YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS.

NAME,	Highest.	Louest.	Cloring.	
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Alte			1 10	
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Color to to CO			8 00	-
Utah Oli	ditteres			Ckth
Woodside				2 00
Silver Cert	CALL SALES		974	662

SALES FOR YESTERDAY.

The Center district in Colusa county has expended about \$300,000 in the construction of works. They have nearly thirty miles of main canal completed of, as I remember it, seventy leet width. It will be necessary to expend for works all completed in that district about \$300,000. The district consists of about \$700,000. The district consists of about \$700,000 acres. Selma district consists of an area of 200.

The Sunset district has an area of about four hundred thousand acres, and the district has voted \$2,000,000, and there is now a proceeding to secure a decree of confirmation by which the legality of its organization and of its boads will be finally determined. As soon as this decree is had, the district will prosecute the work of construction.

The Maderia, lying in Fresnocounty, con-James H. Hacon to Henry T. Williams et al., part of section 30, township I north, range I west.

William Fawcett et ux. to Mary Jane Smellle, part of lot 7, bloc: 22, plat F.

M. W. Miller et al. to Glen Miller, part of lots 3 and 4, and lot 2, Miller & Miller's subdivision.

subdivision haries H. Toll et ux. to Charles Peter-son, part of lots 33 and 40, block 3, Al-bert pince. Abstracts of title to real estate situated in Salt Lake county nestly, accurately and promptly furnished by the county re-

The President Back in Washington WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.-The President arrived here to-night from Cape May.

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Vanilla Lemon - Of perfect purity. Orange - Almond - Economy in their use

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